Japanese war indemnity.

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CHINA'S EMPEROR WILL FORFEIT HIS CROWN RATHER THAN AGREE TO THEM.

DESIRES ARBITRATION OF THE DISPUTE JAPAN MASSING TROOPS IN FORMOSA AND THE

GERMAN SQUADRON BEING REINFORCED. London, Dec. 2.-A dispatch from Shanghal, received this afternoon, announces that the Emperor of China has declared that he would rather forfeit his crown than agree to the conditions demanded by Germany as redress for the murder of the two German missionaries. Nies and Hennie, and the destruction of German mission property in the Province of Shan-Tung.

Admiral Diedrich, the German commander of Kiao-Chau Bay, the dispatch further states, has proclaimed martial law in the district around

China, the dispatch concludes, desires that her dispute with Germany be submitted to arbitraters appointed by Holland and Belgium.

A dispatch received here to-day from Shanghal announces that large reinforcements of Japanese troops have arrived at the Island of Formosa. The Japanese army now occupying that island numbers fifty thousand men.

It is believed the reinforcements were sert to Formosa as a result of the pending disturbances

Berlin, Dec. 2.-The "National Zeitung" today, referring to the dispatch of German reinforcements to China, says the German firstclass cruiser Deutschland is going to Kiao-Chau Bay, and that she has the customary one hundred marines on board among her crew, which numbers 668 men all told. The paper adds that the German naval authorities are conidering the dispatch of further marines to

China for use ashore.
Official investigation shows that there was never the slightest foundation for the report that the Chinese had massacred two hundred German sailors in Kiao-Chau Bay.

THE SITUATION IN THE EAST.

The demands made by Germany upon China, as cabled from Peking on Monday last, are as follows: Germany asks for the discovery and execution of the murderers of the missionaries, Nies and Hennie; the punishment of the implicated officials, cluding the Governor of the Province of Shan-Tung: the reconstruction of the missionary buildings, the payment of an indemnity of 600,000 tacks to the relatives of the victims, the payment of a neavy indemnity to cover the expenses of the German naval expedition, and the maintenance of the German force at Kiao-Chau Bay, the railroad monopoly of the Shan-Tung province, and the occupa-tion of Kiao-Chau Bay as a German coaling sta-

It was reported in London yesterday evening that the views of the Russian Government have under-gone a change as to the situation of Klao-Chau Bay. It was at first understood that Russia acquiesced in the German occupation of Chinese territory; but it is now said that, seeing the large force Germany is assembling there. Russia is inclined, with France, to oppose German action in

It was also currently reported yesterday at Shanghal that France, Germany and Russia had entered into a compact for the acquisition of Chiterritory. Germany taking the Shan-Tung Peninsula, Russia taking Corea, and France taking -Kien and the Island of Formosa. Fo-Kien is an important maritime province of China, west and northwest of the Island of Formosa, of which Foo-Choo-Foo is the capital city. This province is among the most wealthy in China, producing a great deal of the finest black tea, camphor, tobacco and sugar, in addition to trop, indigo and alum. The town of Amoy, on the island of that name, is also within the boundaries of Fo-Kien, and is sit-uated opposite the centre of the Island of Formosa. The merchants of Amoy are considered among the wealthiest in the Chinese Empire. Amoy was captured by the British in 1841, and by the treaty of Nanking, in 1842, this port, wit others, was opened to their trade. By a supplementary treaty, in 1843, other foreigners were admitted to the same privileges as the British sub-jects. The population of the city of Amoy alone is about three hundred thousand souls, and the population of the island is about four hundred ousand. The population of the Province of Fo-

Kien is about fifteen million. THE ISLAND THE FRENCH WANT.

The Island of Formosa, which the French are credited with intending to take as their share of the grab of Chinese territory, is an island about two hundred and forty-five miles long and one hundred miles wide in its broadest part. The soil is extremely fertile and well cultivated, and the climate is healthy. Its commerce is confined chiefly to area. Formosa was ceded to Japan by the treaty of Shimonoseki, after the recent war between China and Japan, and, therefore, if France has any intention of acq aring it, she must either engage in hostilities with Japan or else come to some arrangement on the subject with the Japanese Government. The population of Formosa is about two million souls, principally Chinese, who have emigrated from the Province of Fo-Kien. Aside from the wealthy Chinese tea dealers, the principal merchants are English snipping and commission merchants and Parsees, who export tea camphor, sugar, drugs, rice, jute and heap. The imports are optum and cheap cotton goods, etc. The eastern coast of Formosa is almost entirsly inhabited by aboriginal savages. The onlef city on the western coast is Kelung, which place exports already a great quantity of coal.

Keling, which place exports already a great quantity of coal.

Tamsin, in the northern part, is noted for its exports of tea. In the Tonquin war, in itself, the French fleet attempted to capture Tamsin; but, in spite of the poor fortifications of the place, the French warsnips Triumphante and Tourville, were forced, owling, it was said, to the shallow water in the harbor, to withdraw north to Kelung, which they captured and afterward sent marines south upon the tea plantations in the neighborhood of Tamsin, threatening to stop the export of tea from that place.

that place.
On the west coast are situated the cities of Tiwan. Foo and Takao, from which are exported sugar, camphor, cliniamon, pepper, drugs, etc. In those localities, the fineat oranges, pineapples, grapes, cocoanuts and tobacco are extensively grown, in addition to rice, maize, indigo, jute, herap and many other products.

JAPAN'S ABSORPTION OF FORMOSA. Previous to the war with China, Japan had long desired a foothold on the Island of Formosa, and, under some pretext, landed several thousand soldiers on the east coast in 1874, which almost led to a war with China. In the settlement of the

soliders on the east coast in 1874, which almost led to a war with China. In the settlement of the peace preliminaries between China and Japan, Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Peace Commissioner, that Formosa was in a turbulent state, and advised Japan to wait until the Island was pacified before taking it over.

"Formosa," Li Hung Chang is reported to have said, "is like a piece of meat which is already in your mouth. Better not swallow it at once.

To which Count ito replied: "But Japan is hungry and wants to swallow it at once."

To which Count ito replied: "But Japan is hungry and wants to swallow it at once. You will see that Japan will pacify Formosa in a fortinight."

Li Hung Chang thereupon gave way and withdrew the Chinese officials from the island, after giving orders for general submission and disarmament, so far as possible under the circumstances. The natives of Formosa, however, refused to accept Japanese rule, and a series of bloody engagements between the Japanese and the natives under Black Flag leaders followed. The Japanese engaged in active naval operations before several of the ports of Formosa, including Takao, and on March 30 they bombarded Tai-Wan-Foo. Rioting goon began among the dishanded Chinese soldiers. German, British, French and other warships were sent to the scene, and amarchy prevailed almost sverywhere. The Chinese in some instances killed their officers, and British and German marines were landed to protect the lives and property of foreigners. After much trouble on all sides a portion of the natives of Formosa established a republic and chose a President. This, it was said, was done at the instance of the Chinese and in order to hinder the operations of the Japanese. In May the Japanese bombarded Kelung and subsequently landed there. Some time afterward the Formosa Republic collapsed, its President, Chang Ting Sung, fied, and more rioting followed. Official buildings were burned, property was destroyed, and there was more bloodshed. But the Japanese, in Mays the Japanese and the

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN SUSPICIOUS. Great Britain and Japan, it appears from the movements of their fleets, are suspicious as to the

GERMAN TERMS TOO HARD. is added that Japan objects to a German occupation of Kiao-Chau Bay until China has paid the

> Japanese war indemnity.
>
> As for Great Britain, it seems that she will not be backward in obtaining a share of the apparently proposed partition of China, for the morning newspapers of London yesterday asserted that China has practically agreed to cede to Great Britain a strip of territory near Horg Kong, the island belonging to Great Britain, about seventy-five miles from Canton, and all the surrounding islands, in order to enable the British to fortify them securely and to increase the garrison. It was further stated that it was expected a convention covering this agreement would soon be signed. Hong Kong was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Canton in 1841, and again, by the treaty of Nanking, in 1842. It is the centre of the foreign trade of China, and is separated from the mainland by a strait which at one place is only about a quarter of a mile wide. A small portion of the mainland befores to the British colony of Hong Kong. The Uritish garrison at Hong Kong is only about three thousand men, and recently the home authorities have awakened to the fact that Hong Kong is far from being well defended, especially as it is the headquarters of the British squadron in Chinese waters, and steps are to be taken, it is understood, to place the colony in a position to withstand a stege. As for Great Britain, it seems that she will not

SUCCESSOR FOR M. DARLAN.

M. MILLIARD, A SENATOR, APPOINTED MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN THE MELINE CABINET.

Paris, Dec. 2 .- M. L. Milliard, Senator for the Department of Eure, has been appointed Minister of Justice, in succession to M. Darlan, who resigned yesterday, owing to the Senate's rejection on Tuesday of his motion to shelve the discussion of the removal of a magistrate, which

had been denounced as illegal. M. Milliard was born in 1844. In 1887, while practising law at the Paris bar, he entered the Chamber of Deputies from one of the constituencies of the Department of the Eure. About two years later, upon the death of the Marquis de Malleville, Senator for the Department of de Malleville. Senator for the Department of Eure, he took the vacant seat, and in April of 1890 he came forward as a Republican candidate against the Marquis de Chambray, who stood in the Monarchist interest, and was elected by a majority of 131 votes. He represents the Canton of Les Andelys in the Council General of Eure.

FIERCE RESISTANCE TO THE BRITISH. THE INDIAN TRIBESMEN FIGHT THE PUNITIVE

FORCE DESPERATELY. Simia, Dec. 2.-Official dispatches from the front say that the Kurran column of the British punitive force has met with flerce resistance on its march

into the Chamkanni country. The fighting has been heavy.

Lieutenant Battye was killed, Lieutenant Villiers
Strart was severely wounded and Lieutenant Pennington slightly wounded. Ten Sepoys were killed
and fourteen wounded.

The Kurran column has burned thirty villages of
the tribesmen.

BRITISH LIFE-SAVERS LOST.

TEN VOLUNTEERS AT MARGATE DROWNED FRESH GALES ON THE COASTS.

London, Dec 2-Fierce storms again broke over the coasts of England during last night, and the scenes recorded during the early part of the week are recurring. Heavy hall, snow and rainstorms accompanied the gales. The Dover and Calais Channel service is temporarily suspended, and several vessels are reported to have been wrecked on the Goodwin Sands. The number of wrecks on the Norfolk coast and the fury of the storm on the Kentish seaboard are unexampled. Lifeboats have been sent out from all the stations. The Margate volunteer lifeboat was capsized on Nayland Rock, with the result that ten of the four-teen men composing her crew have been drowned. The Margate lifeboat, when the accident occurred, was on her way to rescue the crew of a large veasel, supposed to be the British ship Persian Empire. The lifeboat was about two miles off when she was overturned.

The Persian Empire, from London for Table Bay, had been in collision with the British steamer Carlisic City in a gale on Tuesday night while off Deal, and the Persian Empire was considerably damaged on her port side. She was taken in tow for London, eventually. The Carlisic City proceeded on her voyage. Heavy snows have fallen in various parts of France. wrecks on the Norfolk coast and the fury of the

WHISTLER'S APPEAL SUSTAINED.

THE ARTIST GAINS A POINT IN THE SUIT OVER LADY EDEN'S PICTURE.

Paris, Dec. 2 - The court before which the appeal James McN. Whistler, the painter, has been return a picture he had painted of Lady Eden, the wife of Sir William Eden, and to pay the latter \$100 damages, has sustained the appeal of the American artist.

The portrait of Lady Eden was painted in 1894. The portrait of Lady Eden was painted in 1804, and was exhibited in the salon of the Champ de Mars. A dispute arose between Whistier and Sir William Eden as to the price of the picture. Sir William Sent the planter a check which the latter considered to be for an amount far below the value of his work, and the latter thereupon painted in another head in place of that of Lady Eden and refused to deliver the picture.

When the case was tried, after Sir William had brought suit for damages and to compel the delivery of the work, plaintiff's lawyer produced in court, in February, 1805, a letter from Whistier apparently accepting 1000 or 1150 for the picture, whereupen the plaintiff contended that the latter was merely an ironical protest against the indelicate attempt of Sir William to beat down the original price of 1550.

NO SUCH NEGOTIATIONS.

DENIAL OF A STORY ABOUT THE FAILURE OF MR. KASSON'S MISSION

Berlin, Dec. 2.—It is stated on authority that the announcement made by the "Cologne Gazette" to the effect that the reciprocity negotiations between the effect that the reappoint and a second the latest Reciprocity Commissioner, and Baron von Thielmann, the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, have been without result is baseless. It is added that no such negotiations have been conducted.

FRESH EVIDENCE FOR DREYFUS.

FRIENDS OF THE EXILE IN PARIS WORKING HARD FOR HIS RELEASE.

Paris, Dec. 2.-The "Patrie" this evening says it derstands that at the last moment the friends of understands that at the last moment the friends of Alfred Dreyfus, the prisoner on Devil's Island, will produce further documents, consisting of letters from General Gonse, a high staff officer, to Colonel Picquart, in support of the disgraced officer's case. Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, the French army officer charsed with having written the letter that led to the imprisonment of Dreyfus, has written a letter to General Pellieux, who was appointed to investigate the charges against him, protesting against what he says are calumnies and demanding an investigation by court-martial, in order that the most complete light may be thrown upon the facts and due reparation made him.

NICARAGUA'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

THE VARIOUS REVOLUTIONS HAVE DEMORALIZED

THE LABOR MARKET. Managua, Nicaragua, Nov. 19.—The financial condition in Nicaragua continues very bad, with no prospect of an early improvement, although several persons hope for better times when the preseral persons hope for better times when the pres-ent maturing crop of coffee has been gathered and its exportation and sale for gold begin. The pres-ent crop of coffee, however, is far below the aver-age in quantity and quality. Labor has become so demoralized that there will be unusual difficulties in gathering the crop, a majority of the male la-borers being under arms in the various revolutions.

THIRTY-SEVEN MINERS PERISHED.

Kaiserslautern, Rhenish Bavaria, Dec. 2.-It is now known that thirty-seven men were killed in now known that thirty-seven men were killed in the firedamp explosion which took place yesterday in the Frankerholz coal mine, near Homburg. The explosion occurred about 450 metres below the surface of the mine. There are 120 men engaged in the work of searching for the miners who are

AMERICANS AFTER COREAN CONCESSIONS Birmingham, Dec. 2.-"The Post," of this city, ays it hears that an American syndicate, in which Andrew Carnegie is interested, has applied to the Andrew Carnegie is interested, has applied to the Corean Government for three important railroad concessions, which the syndicate proposes to develop in connection with the Seoul-Chemuipo line, which James R. Morse, the American engineer, is now building. "The Post" adds that the answer of Corea is expected in two or three weeks.

London, Dec. 2.-The firm of Morton, Rose & Co., bankers, will be reorganized on January 1, Mr. conduct of the other Powers toward China, and it Morton, Chaplin & Co. THE MESSAGE FINISHED.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AND CURRENCY THE PRINCIPAL TOPICS.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII SECRETARY GAGE'S

PROCITY AND ALASKAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, Dec. 2.-President McKinley has ompleted his Message to Congress. It is devoted principally to foreign relations and the currency problem. It will ignore the great bulk of matters usually constituting the departmental portions of Presidential messages. There is Cabinet, the President's purpose being to call attention only to the more important affairs of the Government. For this reason the postal savings project of the Postmaster-General is not

While the details of the currency portion are not definitely known, it can be authoritatively stated that it is in the main an incorporation of views submitted by Secretary Gage, though as to details the President leaves himself freedom of action by not taking any position with reference to several features of the Secretary's plan, while indorsing its main object

A strong presentation of the Hawalian question is made, and Congress is urged to take immediate action by ratifying the treaty of an-nexation. This part of the Message strongly depicts the necessity for making the Island part of the domain of the United States, and reviews the advantages which would accrue to the coun-

As to Cuba, the Message calls attention to the recent trend of affairs on the island, refers to the scheme of autonomy just offered by Spain, and, after reciting other developments in the situation, reaches the conclusion that existing circumstances do not warrant interference in the

affairs of the island
Considerable attention is paid to the question
of reciprocity negotiations with various countries in Europe. Commissioner Kasson has been
working on this subject for some time, and the
Message deals with some of the negotiations already under way, and expresses the hope of the
Administration to secure satisfactory results in
the future. The policy of the Administration
on this subject is outlined, and, citing French
champaignes as an illustration, the point is made
that if special concessions are given to any foreign products, the United States must secure eign products, the United States must secure reciprocal concessions. The Alaskan problem is discussed at some

length, and a plea is made for legislation, includ-ing the extension of the public land laws and the granting of rights of way for roads by which all parts of the Territory may be made more ac-

TWO MILLIONS FOR THE STATE PARK.

PLANS OF THE BOARD WHICH HAS BEEN BUYING ADIRONDACK LANDS.

its meeting to-day contracted to spend some \$20,000 for land in the Adirondacks. The land purchased to-day comprises some four thousand or five thou-County, at \$4.75 an acre, and 1,36 acres in Town-ship No. 5 at E an acre. Both of these tracts are of money which the Board has to spend to about probable that the greater part of this balance will be disposed of

As soon as all of the money has been used the report to the Legislature This report will recommend that another \$1,000,000 he appropriated next

E.000.000 it will be able to buy about as much land with it as was bought with the first \$1.000.000. The Legislature of 1859 will be asked to appropriate another \$1.000.000, and as much more land will be acquired. This would bring the State's holdings up to 1550.000 acres. Of the remaining 1,50.000 acres are protected from lumber sharks far better than the State can protect its lands.

SWIFTEST WAR VESSELS IN THE WORLD.

RUSSIA TO HAVE THREE TORPEDO BOATS CAPA BLE OF MAKING PORTY KNOTS AN HOUR.

Washington, Dec. 2.-The Navy Department has received information that Russia is about to be come possessed of three new torpedo-boats which being capable of the enormous speed of thirty being capable of the enormous speed of thirtyeight knots an hour, with every probability of making forty knots when pressed. This speed demands greater power than can be supplied by ordinary engines, so the boats will be driven by steam
turbines, having four separate shafts with three
screw propellers on each shaft. The contract for
the boats has already been placed with an English
firm. The high speed requirement is based on
the wonderful performance of the little Turbina,
which has run at the rate of nearly forty miles an
hour.

PASSENGERS REPULSE BANDITS.

THE OUTLAWS PURSUED BY MEXICAN SOLDIERS

patch" from San Antonio, Tex., says: "Advices were received here this morning of an attempt to were received here this morning of an attempt to hold up a passenger train on the Mexican National road, near Monterey, Mexico, by nine masked and well-armed Mexicans. The passer gers made re-sistance, and the outlaws were unsuccessful. They are being pursued by soldiers and, if captured, will be shot."

TWO HUNDRED MURDERS IN A YEAR.

RISHOP CAPELS OF SOUTH CAROLINA SETS A DAY FOR PREACHING ON THE SACRED-NESS OF LIFE.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 2 (Special).—The report of the State Solicitors for the last year, showing that there have been two hundred murders reported in that time, which is double the number for the prethat time, which is double the number for the pretious year, has brought prompt action from Rishop
Ellison Capers, of the Protestant Episcopal Church,
He issued an address to-day to "the ciergy of the
Blocess of South Carolina and to our brethren, all
other ministers of the Gospel throughout the
State." in which he says: "The sin of murder is
upon us. Homicides are of frequent distressing
occurrence, and in our judgment the public conscience needs to be aroused to a sense of the danger threatening the character of the people."
The Bishop, who was a Confederate brigadler,
speaks of the manslaughter which is done by Divine authority, beginning with that on the battifeld, and adds: "But the murders that have of
late outraged the law of God and dishonored the
courage and character of our people can iny no
claim to such authority. We call upon our clergy
to rebuke the murderer and to proclaim the law
of God." Then he appoints Sunday, December 19,
as the day to preach against murder, and ministers
of all denominations are asked to unite in upholdling the sacredness of life and the honor of the
State. that time, which is double the number for the pre-

A NORTH CAROLINA BANK FAILS. Asheville, N. C., Dec. 2—A dispatch to "The Citizen" from Morgantown says that the State Piedmont Bank, of that place, closed its doors this morning owing to inability to make collections. Assets cover the liabilities.

A DISHONEST BANK CLERK'S SENTENCE. Bay City, Mich., Dec. 2.—Charies B. McCloy, former bookkeeper of the Second National Bank in this city, to-day pleaded guilty to the charge of making false entries. He was sentenced to the Detroit House of Correction for six years. McCloy after his crime fied to Australia, but returned and surrendered himself at San Francisco. DEAD WITH A GUN BY HIS SIDE.

postmaster at Jonesville, Saratoga County, was found dead in a field about two miles from his home found dead in a lich by his side, but whether it was a case of suicide or accidental death the local authorities have not yet been able to determine. IDEAL & STELLA MUSICAL BOXES, play any air. KRELL, 176 Fifth-ave., Bet. 22 & 21.—Advt.

THE BOHEMIAN CITY PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW

THE PRESIDENT MAKES A STRONG PLEA FOR THE TEN THOUSAND SOLDIERS HELD IN THE CITY TO SUPPRESS DISORDER-DEADLOCK IN

VIENNA CONTINUES.

Prague, Dec. 2.-Rioting began again here at o'clock this morning, at which hour the stores and houses in two streets of the Old Town were being pillaged. Seven battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry were immediately called out to disperse the mob

There have been serious collisions between the police and large mobs this evening in the Smichow and Zizkow suburbs of the city. Two persons were wounded. The police made ninety

There were further excesses to-day at Weinberg. The police were obliged to use their revolvers. A house in Altstadterring was wrecked, and the pillagers were dispersed by a mounted patrol. There were other acts of pillage at Ziskow, but the mobs everywhere were quickly dispersed. Martial law, or its equivalent, was formally

proclaimed this afternoon. The town is tranquil this evening, and is being patrolled by troops. Some of the persons arrested at Smichow will be court-martialled for having received the proclamation declaring the city under martial law with teers and groans. The military patrol fired upon a body of riot-

ers who were trying to demolish a Jewish synagogue at Smichow. Nobody was hit, and the mob fled in confusion. During the day eighteen persons have been wounded, including two soldiers. At the time this dispatch is sent, 11 p. m., the suburbs are peaceful, and most of the troops are being withdrawn. The factory employes took no part in to-day's disorders, and there have been no arrests in their district. SOME DAMAGE TO THE MOB.

The Ambulance Association has issued a report showing that within the last twenty-four hours four persons have been killed, one hundred and fifty dangerously wounded and five hundred more or less seriously injured. Twenty shops have been burned out.

As a further indication of the gravity of the situation, troops to the number of ten thousand, equiped with ammunition and other para phernalia as for a campaign, have been engaged in supressing the riots.

It is not exactly martial law that has been proclaimed, but rather the institution of sumnary civil procedure, called standrecht, whereby a special tribunal of seven judges is empowered to impose capital and other severe sentences for offences ordinarily punished mtld'y. There is no appeal against a death sentence by the tribunal, which must be put into execution within two hours by the military, if the hang-man is not available.

The intimate knowledge the mob has displayed exact position of all the wealthlest Ger of the exact position of all the wealthlest German houses and of valuable German property shows that the riots were organized in advance. The young Czechs have paraded the streets, wearing Jewelry plundered from Jewellers shops, and comparatively few German houses have escaped attack.

Troops have been drafted into Prague from Vienna and elsewhere, and to-morrow there will be at least twelve thousand saldiers in the city.

the at least twelve thousand soldiers in the city and its immediate suburbs.

The Burgomaster and the Municipal Council-

The Burgomaster and the Municipal Councilors to-day submitted to the Governor complaints against the German students in connection with the recent disturbances. The Governor replied that he well understood that events had caused great excitement, but he was compelled to point out that there was not any justification for the excesses in this city, and he further declared that the utmost rigor would be exercised in order to re-establish order and protect the property of Germans.

The "Politik" declaring that the present agi-

declaring that the present agt-The "Politik tation was started by persons to whom the Fatherland and nationality are matters of indifference, appeals to-day to all parties to restrain a movement "which might be fatal not
only to the Fatherland and to its chief city, but
to the political aspirations of the Bohemian Na-

has made no progress toward a compromise satisfactory to the rival factions, and it begins to be feared that the present Reichsrath will never reassemble. Certain it is that if the Reichsrath meets with Dr. von Abrahamovitch in the chair, the same disorderly scenes will occur as before. RIOTS IN OTHER PLACES.

Innsbruck, Brunn, Linz and Saaz. In some cases it is alleged that the disturbances have been encouraged by the municipal authorities. Generally the Bohemian Jews have suffered

Most.

A report is current to-night, though as yet unconfirmed, that a mob at Prague attacked the soldiers and a sanguinary encounter ensued. According to this rumor the troops fired four volleys, killing twenty-five rloters outright and

volleys, killing twenty-five rloters outright and wounding many.

It is evident that the standrecht was not proclaimed a moment too soon at Prague. Well-dressed men, it is said, rode on bicycles through the city and the suburbs, making lists of the German places marked for attack, and the work of the rioters being done in accordance with these lists, and at so many places simultaneously, prevention was almost impossible.

Goldsmiths' and jewellers' showcases were emptited in a few minutes. Women carried baskets to take home the contents of grocery and provision stores, while furniture and other articles too heavy to carry were wantonly destroyed. If the troops had not used their swords and bayonets freely Prague might have been burned from end to end. In several cases Jewish shopkeepers escaped by the device of placing an illuminated cruciffx in the shop windows. The pillaging was so systematic that in one street alone to-day fifteen Jewish shops were ransacked. An ambulance corps was attacked savagely because the doctors were recognized as Germans.

HUNGARY WANTS TO KNOW. KOSSUTH'S SON ASKS BARON BANFFY AS TO FREE HUNGARIAN ACTION.

Budapest, Dec. 2.-In the lower house of the Diet here to-day Franz Kossuth, son of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, asked Baron Banffy, the Premier, whether the Hungarian Government, in view of the political situation in Austria, would submit bills to enforce Hungary's right, under certain circumstances, to act as a

right, under certain circumstances, to act as a free agent in the settlement of economic matters common to Austria and Hungary.

Kossuth, amid the applause of his supporters, concluded his remarks with expressing indignation at the recent proceedings in the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath.

Baron Banffy, in answer to Kossuth, said he expected to be able to make a definite reply to the latter's question on Monday next.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Fire destroyed the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, in Indiana-ave., to-day. Several of the almost helpless inmates were nearly suffocated by smoke before rescued by the police.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 2.—The Commissioners of Douglas County opened bids for the purchase of \$280,000 of \$45 per cent bonds. There were eighteen bids, the highest being a bonus of \$22,997, or a premium of a little more than \$2 per cent.

Titusville, Penn. Dec. 2.—By the explosion of a "dinky" engine on the new streetear line of the Titusville Traction Company, near East Titusville, to-day, four men were seriously injured, two fatally. Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 2.—Nine Chinamen in charge of United States deputy-marshals have arrived in Tacoma, and were turned over for deportation to China on the next Oriental steamer leaving this port. These men were all captured in the vicinity of Malone, N. Y.

of Maione, N. Y.

Pittsburg, Dec. 2.—C. W. Merritt, of Mansfield, Ohlo, was arrested this morning for robbing the mails. Merritt was employed as a railway postal clerk on the Fort Wayne Railroad between Crestiline and Pittsburg. For a long time the postal officials have been troubled with complaints of money being stolen from letters. Two decoy letters, with marked money, were found in his pockets when arrested. Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 2.-George Van Wie

MORE RIOTING IN PRAGUE. GRIGGS MAY SUCCEED M'KENNA.

A REPORT THAT THE GOVERNOR OF NEW-JERSEY WILL BE APPOINTED AT-

TORNEY-GENERAL. Trenton, N. J., Dec. 2 (Special) .- A private dispatch from Washington, received by a wellknown New-Jersey politician to-day, conveys the Intelligence that President McKinley has offered Governor John W. Griggs the appointment of Attorney-General when the office shall have become vacant by the elevation of Judge McKenna

to the Supreme Bench. The sender of the message is a man whose relations with Vice-President Hobart and the New-Jersey delegation in Washington are such as to make his statement worthy of credence. Governor Griggs, the report says, will present his resignation to the State Senate, which meets early next month. It is practically settled that Foster M. Voorhees is to be elected President of the Senate. Senator Voorhees, in the event of the resignation of Governor Groggs, would become the Acting Governor until the election for members of the Leg-

Governor Griggs was until a few months ago considered the leading candidate of the Republican party for the seat in the United States Senat, now occupied by James Smith, jr., Democrat. In July last, however, he announced his withdrawal from the race, much to the regret of his friends, who felt that his election was

almost a certainty.

Governor Griggs has for years been considered one of the ablest attorneys in New-Jersey. Of a studious, thoughtful mind, he has taken a deep interest in legal affairs, and his long service as a member of the State Legislature has broadened his knowledge to an extent that is seldom found in a man of his years. President Harrison seriously contemplated appointing Mr. Griggs to the vacancy in the United States Supreme Court, caused by the death of Justice Joseph P. Bradley, and it has been said by those best qualified to know, that had Mr. Griggs been older he would have been appointed.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 2 (Special).-An effort was made to see Governor Griggs at his home here to-night, but he was out of the city, and his family knew nothing of his intention of resigning to accept a Cabinet place.

PERU DESIRES RECIPROCITY.

GRATIFFING ACTION TAKEN BY THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

Washington, Dec. 2-Peru is the first of the South American countries to open negotiations with the United States for a reciprocity treaty under the provisions of the Dingley law. The ne gotiations were begun through the Peruvian Minister here, Sener Eguiguren, and at the same time the authorities in Lima took action which has given much satisfaction to the State Department here. This was in introducing a measure granting authority to the President of Peru to conclude th reciprocity treaty without the usual formality of having it submitted to the Congress of that country. In recognition of this step the American Minister, Mr. Dudley, expressed to Peru the satisfac-tion felt by the American Government. The negotiations proceeded briskly. Peru has

submitted a schedule of the articles on which submitted a schedule of the articles on which reciprecity concessions are desired. These embrace brandles and wines, hides of cattle and goals, vicuna skins, sugar, wool, woven cotton goods, which it is said do not come into competition with American products.

It is expected that Mr. Kasson will prepare a schedule covering the goods which this country desires to export to Peru, and that between these two schedules a list will be made for insertion in a reciprocity treaty. reciprocity treaty.

MONSIGNOR SCHROEDER TO RESIGN SOON.

THE VATICAN GIVES THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY DIRECTORS A FREE HAND IN THE MATTER.

Washington, Dec. 2.- The purposes of Rome concerning the case of Monsignor Schroeder, of the Catholic University, have been made known to the Catholic authorities in this country. The information has not come in any official form, but is said to be none the less definite and is in the possession of Cardinal Gibbons, chancellor of the Catholic University, and Monsignor Martinelli, the Papal Delegate. The latter will say only that he has no official information. It is understood that e Vatican will neither approve nor disapp University, as it is felt that such approval or dis-approval would lead to further irritation and scandal. It has been deemed best to close the whole controversy as speedily as possible and without formal orders from Rome, which would humiliate one side or the other. The principal desire, it is said, has been to accomplish results with the least possible outward agitation.

To that end an understanding has been reached that Monsignor Schroeder will resign within the present scholastic year, and probably at an early day. The resignation will be accepted. Monsignor Schroeder gave assurances to the University Board that he would resem if the December 1997. that he would resign if the Pope permitted him to do so, and no further doubt exists as to this permission being given. This conclusion has doubtless been brought about in large part by a letter Monsignor Schroeder recently addressed to Rome, in which he reviewed the course of the persons making charges against him, and said it had inspired in him such a deep abhorrence of the methods employed that under no circumstances would he return to the University except on the positive command of the Pope.

A SEVERE REPRIMAND FOR LOVERING.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY ALGER THINK

HE HAS BEEN TREATED TOO LENIENTLY. Washington, Dec. 2.-The Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, General Lieber, has the Lovering case in hand, and is preparing the reprimand which will be administered to the captain in conformity with the sentence of the court-martial. It is said at the War Department that the President and Secretary Alger are dissatisfied with the leniency shown by the Court in this case, and the reprimand will be so sweeping as to amount to a severe condemnation of those officers of the Army who have shown by words or acts their approval of Captain Lovering's actions. Secretary Alger has been looking into the whole subject of the relations between the officer and the enlisted man, and has found a reguofficer and the down by General Scott, which, while not now in the regulations, expresses so clearly the Secretary's idea of proper relations that it will probably be revived. The regulation is as follows: General Regulations for the Army, 1825. Revised by Major-General Scott. Article II. Base of Dis-cipline or Subordination.—3. It is the intention of the Government that there be established in every the Government that there be established in every regiment or corps, and throughout the Army, as one corps, a gradual and universal subordination or authority, which, without loss of force, shall be even, mild and paternal, and which, founded in justice and firmness, shall maintain all subordinates in the strictest observance of duty. It requires that enlisted soldiers be treated with particular kindenisted soldiers of the purishments, sometimes unavoidable, be strictly conformable to merual law; and that all in commission conduct, direct and protect inferiors of every rank, with the cares due to men from whose patriotism, valor and obedience they are to expect a part of their own reputation and glory.

A GIFT TO THE QUEEN OF ITALY.

MISS VIRGINIA MACTAVISH WILL CARRY CAR-

Baltimore, Dec. 2 (Special).-Miss Virginia Mac-Tavlsh, a descendant of Charles Carroll, of Car-Tavish, a descendant of Charles Carroll, of Car-rollton, will sail from New-York Saturday on the way to Rome, where she and her mother spend their winters. Miss MacTavish will be the bearer of a gift from Cardinal Gibbons to Queen Margherita of Italy, consisting of his three books, en-titled "Christian Heritage," "An Ambassador of Christ" and "Faith of Our Fathers." The works are bound in the finest red morocco and inclosed in are bound in the finest red morocco and inclosed in an elegant casing of cardinal color, with gold clasps. When Miss MacTavish came from Rome in September to visit her friends here she brought a portrait of the Queen as a gift to Cardinal Gibbons. Miss MacTavish enjoys the friendship of both the Queen and the Cardinal, and through her they thus exchange tokens of their esteem and admiration for each other. Miss MacTavish is a friend of the Pope, and is always a welcome guest, both at the Quirinal and the Vatican. About Christmas she proposes to give an American dinner in Rome, the oysters, terrapin and game for which will be the choicest the Chesapeake Bay affords, and will be shipped from here.

PRESIDENT'S MOTHER ILL

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MRS. NANCY ALLISON M'KINLEY STRICK. EN WITH PARALYSIS.

OWING TO HER ADVANCED AGE RECOVERY ID

CONSIDERED ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE-THE PRESIDENT ON HIS WAY TO

HER BEDSIDE

Canton, Ohio, Dec. 2 .- At an early hour this morning Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, the venerable mother of the President, was stricken with paralysis, and her death is believed to be only a question of a short time. That the attack would ultimately end in death was the first fear of the family, and the consultations of the attending physicians have tended to confirm this belief. Every effort is being made to render the patient comfortable and what will doubtless prove to be her last illness as free from suffer

The paralysis when it first appeared was not of a serious form, and seemed only to have affected her vocal cords. She was able to walk from her own chamber to that of her daughter, Miss Helen McKinley, to give the first intimation of the attack, and at that time seemed to be in possession of all her mental and physical faculties, but soon afterward a change was noticed. and in the afternoon she sank into a condition of semi-consciousness, in which she has since remained.

ing as possible.

"Mother" McKinley must have been stricken some time last night, but the first intimation of her illness was when she awoke this morning and found herself unable to speak. She walked to the room of her daughter and aroused the latter. Miss McKinley at once saw that something had happened. She awakened the other members of the family, and a physician was called. He at once pronounced it paralysis.

THE ATTACK ENTIRELY UNEXPECTED. Mrs. McKinley had been slightly ill for several days with a mild attack of the grip. She had been up and about the house, and no serious results were apprehended. Her son, Abner McKinley, of New-York, arrived in Canton on Tursday, and his mother seemed to be greatly cheered by his presence. Yesterday she was so bright and cheerful as to cause the family to remark on her improvement. Mr. McKinley said he had not seen his mother looking so well for a number of years. That being her condition when she retired last evening, the blow to the family on discovering what had come upon her in the night was a heavy one. In the forenoon a letter from the President was received. It was read to the aged sufferer, and in response to

questions, if she understood its contents, she podded her assent. Abner McKinley communicated with the President as soon as he learned the serious nature of the illness of his mother, and the President asked that he be advised immediately of every change. Appointments were made for communication by telegraph, and telegrams were exchanged frequently. Soon after noon Abner McKinley informed the President that the sufferer had fallen into semi-consciousness, and promised to communicate further at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The President did not wait for the 5 o'clock message. He responded: "Tell mother I will be there." He is expected to ar-

rive here at 10 o'clock to-morrow night. Dr. Phillips, when he saw the patient at 6 o'clock this evening, had little to add to what he had already said, to the effect that she was extremely ill and stood little chance of recovery. It was the opinion of the doctor that she could not last more than a few days and the end

might come at any time. Inquirles concerning the condition of Mrs. Mc-Kinley are coming to Canton from all parts of the country, a flood of telegrams starting as soon

as the news of her illness was made public. as the news of her illness was made public.

The President and all the other members of the McKinley family not already here are on the way to the bedside of Mrs. McKinley tonight. A message from the President this evening was addressed to his brother Abner. It caused his mother much cheer and comfort. The President had not yet been summoned to the beside of his aged mother, who no doubt.

The President had not yet been summoned to the bedside of his aged mother, who, no doubt is rapidly nearing the end. But, true to the devotion he has always shown for wife and mother, he could not longer remain away, knowing that his mother was seriously ill.

Mrs. A. J. Dunton, of Cleveland, a daughter of "Mother" McKinley, who is in Chicago visiting her daughter Sarah, who is attending school there, telegraphed this evening that she would be in Canton to-motrow morning. Miss Helen McKinley makes her home here with her mother. McKinley makes her home here with her mother

THE PATIENT SLOWLY SINKING. What was feared this morning when Mrs McKinley was stricken with a slight attack of

paralysis is to-night regarded as almost a certainty-that is, the early death of the President's mother. As the day advanced she grew gradually worse, and the members of the family felt that she was slowly sinking, although after she fell into the semi-comatose state early in the day there was scarcely an appreciable change.

Dr. Phillips, the attending physician, to-night gave the family little more hope than on his earlier visits. He expressed the belief that death was soon inevitable, and that the only uncertainty was the time when it would occur. He thinks the developments of the night will decide the matter. A change for the better by morning he would regard as an indication of a temporary rally, in which case death would probably not occur for some time. Should the morning condition be for the worse, he expects the patient to sink rapidly. The disease, he says, is not primarily paralysis, but sentifity, the result of old age, which has produced the partial paralysis. In such cases, he says, there is a general breaking down of the powers, and nothing left on which to build up strength as the basis of recovery. earlier visits. He expressed the belief that death

The doctor said after he last saw Mrs. McKin-The doctor said after he last saw Mrs. McKin-ley that there was some slight evidence that the facial expressions of the patient were less rigid than they were early in the day. Abner Mc-Kinley said late to-night that he thought his mother was sinking rapidly, and he fears the end is not far off.

THE PRESIDENT STARTS FOR CANTON

Washington, Dec. 2.-President McKinley left the city at 7:20 o'clock to-night over the Pennsylvania road to hasten to the bedside of his mother at Canton, where he will arrive to-morrow. With him went Judge Day, Assistant-Secretary of State, the two occupying the Pull-man car Davy Crockett, attached to the regular

Secretary of State, the two occupying the Pullman car Davy Crockett, attached to the regular train.

The President had made hurried arrangements for his departure, and in the afternoon disposed of a large volume of business awaiting his attention. He reached the station unattended a few minutes before the time for the train to start. Desiring to avoid any demonstration, he instructed the coachman to drive to the baggage entrance, where Assistant Secretary Day, Secretary Porter and Mr. Cortelyou, the executive clerk, awaited him. The President's stay in Canton depends upon the condition in which he finds his mother. If she improves he will return to Washington in time for the opening of Congress, and later on will go again to Canton. Dr. Phillips and Abner McKiniey were seen at 10 o'clock to-night, just after they left the bedside of Mrs. McKinley. Mr. McKinley thinks his mother is sinking fast, and fears that the end is not far off. He says she barely recognizes the members of the family and seems to be growing rapidly weaker.

Dr. Phillips said: "Mrs. McKinley is barely conscious and is sinking fast. She may last longer than morning, but the indications at this time are to the contrary."

A MAN KILLED IN MAINE FOR A DEER, Pittsfield, Me., Dec. 2.—Benson Cross, of Detroit, while hunting to-day, mistook Dana Gray, of Plymouth, for a deer and fatally shot him.

Kineo. Me., Dec. 2.—The hunting season has closed. A total of 250 deer, thirty moose and six caribou heads passed through here during the open time. The number of deer killed exceeds that of previous years